MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1855.

XX MIST

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ABRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIPAX.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VIENNA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Preparations for the Assault of Sebastopol.

Activity of the Russians in Asia

POPULAR OUTBREAKS IN ITALY

Consols 90 3-4ths--Cotton Steady--Breadstuffs

Dull. &c.,

HALIFAX, Jan. 17, 1855.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from Liverpool, at 11 A. M., on the 6th inst., arrived here this afternoon. The steamship Union had arrived at Southampton.

Nothing of importance has transpired before Sebasto

pol.

The Canada left here shortly after sunset, with northerly wind and clear weather, for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Friday morning.

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE. DEC. 12, 1854.—Weather frosty. False alarm at seven o'clock in the morning. The Russians are said to be gathering and threatening the British right flank at In-The British continue to construct strong re-

DEC. 13, 1854 .- A general alarm at one o'clock A M Heavy firing heard along the French line. An attack on the British was repulsed in three quarters of an hour.

DEC. 16, 1854.—Severe fighting in the night. A sortie

doubts there. During the day, the Russians conveyed

was repulsed by the French.

DEC. 19, 1854.—Nothing important. General Adams

Dac. 21, 1854 .- [Official from General Canrobert.]-At 2 A. M., the Russians, after having made a sortie on th third parallel of the British, who vigorously repulsed them, made a demonstration upon the centre and left of the French works. Received by a heavy fire, the Rusthe bayonet. Their loss was considerable.

snatch from Gen. Canrobert, that notwithstanding the had weather the siege works continue; the French and British co-operating kindly. Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties, which generally cost the assailants dear. A corps of volunteers is organized to watch the approaches to the works at night, also a corps of volunteer rifle French tiraleurs to watch by day. The French works now extend to the bottom of the Quarantine Bay. enemy warmly dispute every inch, and the rock has t be hollowed out yet. The works advance steadily. A reconnaissance reports that there are only pickets on the left bank of the Tchernaya, the main Russian army hav-ing moved probably towards Eupatoria. The officers of Sebastopol garrison are to have each month's service reckoned at a year. The Czar's sons, Michael and Nicho-DEC. 23, 1854.—Admiral Hamelin telegraphs that 8,000

nch had arrived in the camp between the 13th and 20th, besides others at Constantinople. The Admira says: "Attempts at sorties take place the Russians are always vigorously repulsed. The French on the 22d had only 1,400 wounded and 1,300 ret. not cold." A spu-"Attempts at sorties take place every night, bu rious despatch from Odessa stated that General Liprandi on the 25th was attacking Balaklava. A heavy snow

DEC. 25, 1854.—General Canrobert writes: "We shall soon be able to take the offensive. We make good our losses more promptly and more solidly than the enemy can. We are full of confidence." The allies on the 25th had to open fire. The plan of operation is, that fire was to be continued without cessation for forty-eight hours, and be followed by a general assault from both French

orders Omer Pacha to go immediately to the Crimea to soncert measures with the allied generals. Dro 26 1854 - Menschikoff telegraphs that between the 20th and 26th of December, nothing remarkabl occurred, with the exception of two sorties on the 21st, gressed but slowly. According to telegraphic despatches from both armies, they were preparing for the assault

DEC. 28, 1854.—Considerable Russian reinforcemen cached Odessa. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin were at Constantinople, on their way home. Admirals Lyons and Bruat are at present in command of the fleets. Lord Cardigen has left for England. Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans

Constantinople news says that the slege works have advanced so far that direct communications were pre-wented between the garrison of Sebastopol and the Rusonly be sent by roundabout paths along the coast. Althe correspondent of the Presse believes that nothing perious can be attempted against Sebastopol before the

15th of January.

The Paris Moniteur announces that the Turkish gov ernment shows great diligence in providing supplies of ammunition and shipping repairs to the allies.

THE BALTIC . Important changes are being made among the higher pfficers of the Russian army. General De Berg has been

appointed commandant of Finland. A general consulta-tion of the military authorities of the Baltic provinces has been ordered to take place at St. Petersburg.

ASIA.

Trebizond letters of the 5th contain important news. The Russian army encamped at Bajazed had advanced to Topak Kalch, and some consternation prevailed at Trebi-zond, where the garrison was strong but badly or-

On December 22d, a strong Russian force attacked the and Polish generals, repulsed the attack; but their

The Porte has sent commissioners to reorganize the The Russians have formed, in various points of Circas

Meckiee Pasha has been ordered to take the command in chief of the army in Asia.

THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA. Respecting the conference at Vienna, the following

On the 28th of December, P. M., the Austrian, French and English plenipotentiaries met in the apartments of the latter. They there drew up and signed a kind of pro-tocol, or rather a minute, of the exact and precise interpretation which their governments unanimously attach to the four points. The Austrian minister then carried this document up stairs, to an apartment where Princ Gurtschakoff was waiting, in company with Count Arnim and Baron Manteuffel, as the representatives of Prussia. In their presence, the Austrian plenipotentiary communicated to Gortschakoff these propositions of the Allied Powers, and asked to state whether he was prepared to accept them without modification or reserve. Gortscha-koff replied that his instructions did not ge so far; his orders were only to negotiate respecting the four points, further instructions within three days. Our informant says that the terms proposed to Gor tschakoff were nei-ther hard nor humiliating. There was no mention of the rating of Sebastopol, nor of a reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Gortschakoff requested fourteen days delay, to obtain instructions from St. Petersburg, which were granted; consequently, it will be

a fortnight ere anything be decided. Hostilities will continue in the meantime. It is said that the Russian interpretation differs but little from that of the allies thereby affording a chance, although a slight one, for

## PRUSSIAN OVERTURES.

Private correspondence says that the Prussian note of Dec. 19, sent to Lendon and Paris, states that Prussia has examined the treaty made by the envoys in the three separate conferences on the 16th. Prussia sees with satisfaction that the protocols of Vienna, and the four points, are respected therein, and Prussia, although she did not take part in the exchange of notes on the 8th of August, gave it her moral support. Consequent ly, Prussia is still in diplomatic concert with the Allied Powers, and is even engaged, under certain eventualities, to military co-operation. Prussia is, therefore, disposed to join in new stipulations of a pacific tendency. Prus 2d, and is willing to conclude an analogous arrangement, but an exact and precise interpretation of the meaning of the guarantees will be the pivot on which all of Prus sia's diplomatic measures will turn.

THE GERMAN RELATIONS. Austria has celled upon Pruseia to place her army

on a war footing, but the Prussian semi-official journals say that Prussia will not assent to this.

THE ITALIAN TREATY.

nerally stated that the treaty is actually signed between France and Austria, and it is stated that France gnarantees to Austria the possession of her Italian pro-vinces. The London Times, however, di-believes the xistence of any such treaty.

The returns of the Board of Trade for the month end-ing Dec. 5, show a decrease in exports amounting to nearly two millions sterling. Mesers. Morewood & Rogers, iron merchants, of Lon-

don, have failed for upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. Their assets are said to be

Oliver's bankruptcy, has been further adjourned.

The London Times has created considerable excitement

in England, by advocating in the boldest terms the immediate removal of Lord Ragian from his command in the East, on the ground of incompetency. The Times is also vigorously writing down the ministry, and indicates the Marquis of Dalhousie, the present Governor of India, as the only man capable of the posit on of Minister

The Queen has written an autograph letter, sympathizing with her wounded soldiers. Barthelmy has been sentenced to death in London for

Buenos Ayres dates of the 1st, atlLiverpool, say the invading force, under Gen. Lagos, was totally routed by Buenos Ayreans, and many arrests made. Business was

France.

Subscriptions to the new loan were opened on the 21 of January, and good business done. Considerable sums

The French Baltic fleet is ordered to re-assemble at Brest and Cherbourg. Business was very active during Christmas week in Paris. Accounts from the industrial demands for space in the Crystal Palace, and a new gallery was ordered to the building. The Emperor Napoleon and Empress notify they will not accept any pre-sents from the French Exhibition.

The Spanish government is said to look very coldly on the English proposals to enlist soldiers for the war.

The Duke of Sevillano succeeds Colarado as Minister of

An imperial manifesto was issued December 26, calling on the nation to make every sacrifice for war. An additional revenue is to be raised on salt and tobacco. The export of furs from Poland is forbidden.

Austria.

The affair of the cession of Austrian railways to French capitalists for a sum of two hundred millions. was definitely concluded on the first.

Eight Austrian batteries, of eight gurs each, are to be

Germany.

The Diet of Saxony was closed on the 30th 11.5 brief speech from the throne. The Pavarian army is now on a war footing. The Prussian and Zollverein governments have for

bidden the exportation of horses.

calling attention to the law forbidding Prussians to enlist in any foreign service.

The new ministry is thus composed:-M. Furrer, President and Foreign Minister; Druey, Minister of Fi-nance; Naeff, of the Post Office; Heroze, Minister of the Interior.

United States to the Federal Council, and requested its A private despatch from Berne on the 27th Dec., says

that the British Charge d'Affairs addressed an official demand to the Federal Council, for permission to enlist Swiss. The Council is said to have replied by a formal refusal, stating that Switzerland would maintain absolute neutrality in the great war. This is thought doubt-

Three shocks of an earthquake had been felt throughout Piedmont at three o'clock in the morning on the 29th ult. A labor riot broke out at Carrara, in consequence of which the city was placed in a state of siege, and all arms in the hands of the rioters were ordered to be delivered up within six hours after notice.

From Naples, December 22, we learn that the weather has been exceedingly stormy for the previous three weeks, and much damage has occurred to shipping.

The "Immaculate Conception" was celebrated by a fortnight's festival, and the Neapolitan army, while it lasted, was placed under special benediction.

Owing to threatened disturbances in Bresica and Ve-

rona, the theatres were ordered to be closed, and public

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Money unchanged. Exchange on Paris having fallen, all gold is immediately exported. The French loan was ed one per cent, but recovered, and closed at 90%; dol

75s. 6d. Bullion has decreased £202,000.

Mesers. Pell & Son report the market active, chasers during the week having taken almost all the government and State stocks offerred. In railroad bonds not much has been done.

Inited States 6's, 1868.

Inited States 6's, bonds, '67.

United States 6's, bonds, '67.

Inited States 6's, stock, '67-'68.

Pennsylvanis 5's, bonds.

Maryland 5's, bonds.

Massachusetts 5's, bonds.

Erie 2t mortgage bonds.

Erie 2t mortgage bonds.

Erie 3d mortgage bonds.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. fair inquiry during the week, with rather more stead; ness in from low to good middling, to which the demand was principally confined. Low and better kinds do not maintain the same regularity, 5 %d. being the highest price for almost everything of the new crop, with few sales over 514d. Sales of the week (five days only,) 

INVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

Imports of grain and flour continue light, but the present supplies from the farmers equal the demand, and the market is quite dull at last week's prices. Brown & Shipley's quotations are—White wheat, 12s. a 13s.: red, 11s. a 12s.: Western canal flour, 41s. a 43s.: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45s.: Ohn nominal at 46s. a 47s.: Canada, 42s. 6d. a 43s.: dd. a 43s.: white coru, 45s. 6d.: a 45s.: dd.; miged, 44s. 6d.

LIVERPLOIL PROVISION MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co., report—Beef continues firm, but not active. Sales of new prime mess, at 125s. a 137s. 6d. Stock on the 31st. 1,700 terces, including 300 me. Pork—good quality sells readily, ex ship; new Eastern, 80s. a 85s. Nothing done in old. Stock on the 31st of December, 3,000, mostly old. Bacon quiet at 48s. a 50s. for new. Stock on the 31st, 3,200 boxes. Lard—Business moderate, and rates unchanged at 51s. a 53s. Tallow dull at unchanged rates. American, 65s.

low dull at unchanged rates. American, 65s.

LYPERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Broker's report:—Ashes are dull at previous rates. Bark is wanted. Rosin steady—sales 2,000 bbls., at 5s. 4d. a 5s. 6d. for common: fine neglected. No sales made of turpentine unchanged; a sale was made of some to arrive, at 39s. Linssed oil in moderate demand, and worth 38s. Nothing done in rape. Pale seal and olive unchanged. Palm easier, at £4 a £6. Dyewoods.—A moderate business done. Rice quiet but firm. Coffee is without alteration. Sugar.—A good business transacted, the market opening firm, but closing quiet. Tea dull, but prices maintained. Tobacco remains firm; the sales for the past month amount to 1,400 hhds., at full rates.

Baring Brothers report only moderate business during the week. Breadstuffs dull, market barely supported; white wheat, 82s a 85s.; red, 75s. a 80s.; American flour scarce, 5me worth 45s. a 45s.; sugar inanimate, and barely supported; tes, more inquiry for fine; rice dull; lard unchanged; from dull; rails, £5 10s. a £5 15s.; bars, £6 15s. a £7; copper steady, at unchanged prices; lead quiet; spelter quiet.

LIVERPOOL PREIGHTS.

The rates of freight from Liverpool to the United States still continue downward.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANGHESTER.

Market unchanged. Clotb and yarn tolerably firm, but without animation. No considerable increase of stock.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

John Athaya & Co.'s report:—Breadstuffs are in retail demand only; in beef the prices are maintained; bacon is in good demand; pork is firm; lard steady; rice is wanted at full rates.

JAN. 3.—Sales of cotton for the week, were 7,870 bales import, 8,000 bales; stock on hand, 68,000 bales. Sales of New Orleans ranged at 58t. to 58f.; Mobile, 68f. to 78f. Breadstuffs still tend upwards—supplies small. Ricedull, and declining.

Mulkins, at Havre; 3th, Volant, Bander, at Liverpool; iewall, at Antwerp.

r from Mobile 29th, Jane, at Liverpool.

i for New York 25th, Crocker, from Havre; 30th Mar
i, Bordeaux; Baring, Queenstows; 31st Bernard, flavre;
nat Yorktown, Pertsmouth; Washington, Roseius, Clin
4th, Orient, Cesturion, 6th, Universe, from Liverpool.

for Boston 27th Rivai, from Ciyde; 28th Lydia, Mavre;
Jane, Plymouth; 31st Paladin, Marseilles; 2d Cham4th Sea Flow and 5th, Superior, Liverpool.

for Baltimo
for Charlet Messenger, from Pill; Alexander,
Plymouth; 4th Sea Flow Liverpool.

for New Orleans 27th Kelvin, from Cardin; 28th Cromfrom Havre; Wolf, Plymouth; 3d Ormenth, and Roublic, from
te; Meridian, Hereyne, Martha Ward, and Jabes Snew,
Liverpool.

Side of Medile 6th, Portland, from Liverpool.
Side from Liverpool 5th, John S Harris, for Baltimore,
Side from Liverpool 5th, John S Harris, for Baltimore,
In the river, outward bound from Liverpool, is the Dreadaught, Samiels, for N York, sails to-dry also, the Rocksnaught, Namuels, for NYork, sails to-day; also, the Rocks-way, for NGleans. Cld from Liverpool, Edwin Flye, for Philadelphia, and Neta, for NYork. Sld Jan 6 from Liverpool, William Patten, for Charleston Lightning, for Melbourne.

Intelligence from Brazil.

rived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on On that day Capt. Hathaway, then in sight of the Su

gar Loaf, spoke the U.S. ship John Adams, 42 days out OUR RIO CORRESPONDENCE.

RIO JANKIRO, Nov. 25, 1854.
Shipping Intelligence—Opening of the Navigation of the
Amazon—Rumored Interferenceof England and France with the Threatened Movements of the Brazilian Fleet Against Paraguay—Severe Storm off the Coast—The

Coffee Crop, &c. Since my last, by the Rebecca, there has been a large increase to our already large fleet of American shipping in port. In two days eleven American vessels have arrived from different ports. We have now in port some

the papers to which I alluded in my last were not ready. I requested him to be particular in informing me what advantages would be allowed to Americans in the Amazon. His answer was that he would, and that he and the question under consideration. This is probably

the reason of his delay.

It is rumored that English and French authorities here Paraguay. This is only a rumor, and some add that they are on a secret mive for Monteviceo. I attach no credit to these rumors; but there is one thing certain, and that is, that Brazil demands immediate satisfaction for the insult offered the Imperial government by Para-

for the insult offered the Imperial government by Paraguay.

One of Brazil's most distinguished men, Paulino Jose
Loares de Longa, ex-Minister of Foreign Relations, leaves
for France immediately. To the public the object of his
mission is not known; but it is supposed to be to demand explanations as to the motive of France interfering to prevent Brazil from sending a squadron to classtise Paraguay.

We were visited yesterday with a severe storm in our
harbor. No damage was austained by American shipping. Some small boats were capsized and some two or
three lives lost. We have had an unusually rainy season, but it will prove beneficial to the coffee crop, which
promises to be a full one.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 8, 1854. State of the Markets.

for your city.

I wrote in full by the Grey Eagle, via Philadelphia, a

I wrote in full by the Grey Eagle, via Philadelphis, a few days since, in which I stated that 45,000 bags coffee had been shipped during November to the United States, but from the despatches of the Consolada or export office there was shipped during the same time 98,000 bags, but not all shipped—the balance has been shipped sincy the lat of this month.

A new feature in the flour market has appeared here in selling lets at auction, as you will find below.

Sales at auction—2,224 bbls. and 209 half bbls.—809 bbls. Harall brought 221850; 224 do. Columbia, 221500; 500 do. Western, 21550; 200 do. Stafford, 221200; 102 bf. bbls. Birdben, 112700; 102 do Tatnall, 111800.

During the month of November 21,459 volums of flour arrived at this port—asy 3,000 in eachs from Chile, the balance in barrels and half barrels.

The market price in commission houses ranges from 21,000 to 251000 per bbl., according to brand and quality; Chile flour, in sacks, 191000 a 191500.

The sale of another cargo has been made with similar result. The amount of flour in first bands is 12,000 bags.

There has not been much animation in the coffee market, all are waiting advices per steamer Great Western, which is due.

At the St. Nicholas—Hon. Judge Anderson, Utica Hon.
Marcus T. Reynolds, Eug. Albany, Dr. J. H. Paine, Ban
cor: Wm. Kelly, Ellerdie; Wm. K. Watte, Baltimore el
Hon. J. E. Gould, Toronte F. Mardock, Baltimore el
Hon. J. E. Gould, Toronte F. Mardock, Baltimore el
Providence C. Lewis, Boston; E. A. Frost, Rohester, P.
M. James, Boffaic; Hon. M. Barker, Natches, Tenn.; E. J.
Plowden, Karyland; Curtis B. Raymond, Boston; D.
Adams, Albany; G. W. H. Tyler, Richmond; John Darley,
Baltimore.

Baltimore.

From New Orleans and Havensa in the steamship Calaswitz.

B D Manton, B Wallace, Mrs M A Stillwell and some D Schollock and lady, W H Heth, Mrs J W Smith, John Fetherlet, G Moring, G Solemons, F H McChen, Faul Levasand, Concklin & Smith, F Zophaum and wife, Brum Weissern and wife, M Litters, Brandon and Abedne, B H Field, Borwith & Rocholl, E D Morgan and wife, M L Whitherk, W R Lawrence, J Luther, Mr Hawtit and wide, Shiff Breihers and wife, J Back and wife, Me Bashe and wife, Managed wife, Managed wife, Managed wife, Managed wife, Managed wife, Managed wife.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

MEDIATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil,) of N. Y., presented a petition from the citizens of Oneida county, New York, asking the mediation of our government in relation to the war in Europe. Referred to the Committee on Foreign

Mr. Sawann also presented a petition from citizens of New York who served in the war of 1812, for additional bounty lands. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MENORIALA, RILLS, REPORTS, ETC.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (whig) of Me., presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of Maine, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. Dongs, (dem.) of Wis., presented a bill establish-ing Rock Island, lowa, a port of delivery. Mr. Bayard, (dem) of Del., presented a bill to provide for the extension of the General Post Office. \$300,000

was inserted as the amount, and the bill passed.

Mr. Wabs, (free soil) of Ohio, reported from the Committee on Claims in favor of paying James Kuhn interest on claim originating while he was blacksmithing among on claim originating while he was blacksmithing among the Indians. The principal had been paid, and the bill provided for the payment of the interest from the time of presentation and refusal of the demand. Passed.

Mr. Davson's resolution, that Friday after this week be appropriated for the consideration of the private calcular, in preference to private basicses, was then passed.

Mr. Davson, (whig) of Ga., presented a bill for the removal of the obstructions in the Savannah river. Or dered to be taken up for consideration on the 24th inst.

Mr. Tooms, (whig) of Ga., presented a petition of 222 citizens of the District of Columbia, in favor of a reform bill for the District Court. Referred to the Judiciary.

reform bill for the District Court. Referred to the Judiciary.

Was taken up. The branch under discussion related simply to a salary of \$7,500 for the Chief and \$7,000 for each Associate Justice. That part relating to members of Congress was struck out yesterday.

Mr. Skward—I thought the suggestions from the Senator from Delaware yesterday well timed. I should like to have this bill postponed until after the passage of the Judicial Reform bill. That may diminish the labor of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and if so, the compensation proposed by this bill would be neither wise nor just. There is a much stronger necessity for raising the salaries of District Judges than those of the Supreme Court Judges while the Compensation of District Judges while the compensation of District Judges are to be, and then we can make their conpensation accordingly.

Mr. Baddes, (whig) of N. C. —I did not expect relieving the Supreme Court judges from circuit duty was to diminish their public labors, and that ought not to affect their compensation. If they sit here nine month instead of six, they will perform as much labor as though they travelled circuits, and that service will be of a much higher character. With regard to the district Judges, I agree with the Senator from New York, in their being the hardest worked and poorest paid public officers.

Mr. Seward—I don't differ much with the Sena-

officers.

Mr. Saward—I don't differ much with the Senator from North Carolina. Judge Neison sits here three months every year, and then holds circuits in New York, which occupy his time the balance of the year. There is, besides, a learned and ab'e District Judge at New York, whose labors are very arduous. These Judges ought to be better compensated.

sated.

Mr. Clayton—I do hope that we shall act upon the original bill before we fix the salaries of these Judges. In case the Supreme Court Judges are to be relieved from circuit duties I shall not be satisfied. I desire to know the specified duties to be performed before their salaries are fixed. I more the bill be laid upon the table for the present. Agreed to.

Mr. Banoun—I did not know, and I don't believe anybody classified, what the unotion was.

A motion was made to reconsider, and the yeas and mays called for, with the following result:—Yeas 20, pays 23.

hays 23.

Was then taken up.

Mr. Bell, (whig) of Tenn., was opposed to the increase of Judges; and as two terms of the local appellate courts cannot be held in one year, the country would not get adequate relief from the substitute of the Senator from Illinois. He suggested that three District Judges be authorized to hold semi annual courts together, and thought the appeals thereby would be diminished.

Mr. Crass, (free soil) of Ohio, submitted a substitute for the entire bill. It retains, in some degree modified, the principles of the original bill; relieves the Supreme Court Judges from circuit duty; avoids the objections against the intermediate courts of appeal, abolishes Circuit Courts, and imposes their duties upon the District Courts; and provides two terms for the Supreme Court very year.

Courts; and provides two terms for the Superior every year.

Mr. Willism, (dem.) of Cal., thought a test vote should be taken, so that the Senate might understand how to deal with the details.

A conversation then ensued between Mesers. Burlin, Geiff, Bayard and Chase, which elicited a motion from Mr. Weller to recommit the bill with all the amendments to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill relieving the Justices of the Supreme Court from Circuit duties.

om Circuit duties.

This was disagreed to by a vote of mays, 25; yeas, 21.

Mr. Benzamin, (whig) of La., suggested the recomitment of the bill for the purpose of perfecting Mr.

mitment of the bill for the purpose of perfecting arDouglas's amendments.

After a few remarks from Mr. Bernen, (dem.) of S. C.,
Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem.) of Ill., moved the recommitment
of the bill and all list amendments.

Mr. RUSE, (dem.) of Texas, suggested that thereby
the committee should not consider that the Senate had
decided against relieving the judges from circuit duties.

A vote was then taken, by agreement, on the adoption of Mr. Douglas' substitute, and resulted in a refusal to do so. Mr. BUTER moved that the bill be laid on the table

need.

r. STUART, (dem.) of Mich., moved to postpone her consideration of the bill until the 1st of Dec her next.

Mr. Chass was opposed to this, because he thought it important that something should be done at once.

After some remarks from Mr. Bayard, Mr. Stuart moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to half part in 'clock to morrow. Agreed to.

Adjounded.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1836.
THE EMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—RESIGNATION OF RUFUS

CHOATE-AN INVESTIGATION. The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from Hop Rufus Choate, resigning his office as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. He does this, not from ny loss of interest in its affairs, but because of persona inconvenience to attend to its business, and more par the Board respecting the management of the institution, conceiving they have departed from the law.

Mr. MFACHAM, (whig) of Vt., one of the regents, offer a resolution to refer the letter to a select committee of five members, and that said committee inquire and report whether the Smithsonian Institution has been nanaged, and the funds expended, in accordance with

managed, and the funds expended, in accordance with the law establishing the institution, and whether any additional legislation is required to earry out the designs of the founder; and that the committee have power to end for persons and papers.

Mr. Eschizat, (dem.) of ind., (one of the regents of the Emithsonian Institution,) moved that the letter and resolution be tabled. Disagreed to.

The resolution was then adopted, by 93 against 91.

Mr. Conn. (dem.) of Ala., made a personal explanation respecting his position on the homestead question, and as to the privileges of foreigners under that system.

Mr. Ball. (whig) of Ohio—I wish to ask whether the gentleman is afraid "Sam" will be after him (Laughter.) laughter.)
Mr. Conn-I have no reason to fear "Sam." He was cot known in my district when I left. (Renewed

not known in my district when I left. (Renewed laughter.)

THE PACIFIC MAILBOAD SILE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Facific Railroad bill. All the amendments hereinafter referred to were rejected.

Mr. Pizensa, (dem.) of N. Y., offered an amendment to appropriate three instead of twelve miles of land on each side of the proposed reads. Nobody could conceive lesse roads could be made in less than two or fifteen years. If there was anything Know Nothing in this matter, this was a achience to bring justo the country millions of foreigners to build the roads, The great danger to our institutions is a landless peace antry at no distant period. If public lands should be disposed of for the next sixty years, as they have been to this, all would be gone.

Mr. Wassucras, (whig) of Ms., said the tendency of the amendment was to defeat the bill, which he favored. The measure is constitutional in the strictest sense and he hoped all the amendments would be voted down. Mr. Harmanicks, (dem.) of Ind., moved an amendment, to have only one route—the central. If the government undertake the construction of three, all will be failure.

Mr. McDougas, (dem.) of Cal., explained. The bill is a Mr. McDougas, (dem.) of Cal., explained.

failure.

Mr. McDoccass, (dem.) of Cal., explained. The bill is a compromise, combining Southern. Northern and control interests. If this shall not pass, no other should.

Mr. Wannes, (dem.) of Ark. moved to make one route to go through Arkansas. He represented the flat-footed democracy, who are in favor of the scheme. He endersed every word Mr. McDongal said, except his pronunciation of the word "route," which he pronounced "root"—he was too gallant to endorse that. (Laughter.)

invoked by the gentleman from Arkansas, in connection with the bill he must protest against it. The bill was to grant land to apeculators in vicinition of the constitution. He was against lands being given to build railroads, insanc asylone or at y trengamen humbing.

Mr. McCoroar, said his conditionts were as seemed democrate as those of the graticusan. He would not argue the constitutional question, but cimply object to the amendment.

Mr. Limerum, (dem.) of Va., moved to reduce the quantity of laod to me genuted on each side of the roal from trysive to one mile. He believed this to be a project of apeculation from beginning to end. The principle would not some within guarabet of Virginia democracy.

Mr. Shier, of Va., congratulated his colleague on finding out shat is democracy in the Old Deminion.

Mr. Gaser, (whig) of Eg., opposed Mr. Letcher's amendment.

Mr. Chamitatian, (dem.) of Ind., offered an amend-

ing out shat is democracy in the Old Deminion.

Mr. Gasz. (whig) of Ey., opposed Mr. Letcher's amendment.

Mr. Changerman, (dem) of Ind., offered an amendment, setting swide forty miles on each side of the road—one third to be donated to settlers, one third for the building of the roads, and the remainder to be reserved by government for sale.

Mr. Richannoso, (dem.) of Ill., thought this would have a tendency to weaken the bill, and declared himself for one or three roads.

Mr. Com ineffectually sought to incorporate the first section of the bill originally introduced, for a road not north of the thirty-seventh parallel north latitude.

Mr. Gnow, (dem.) of I'a., offered an amendment merely giving a right of way to any company to construct the road. The government should not de more.

Mr. Richanneso, could see no difference in the principle between giving a right of way and lands.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ind. proposed to fix the fortieth degree of north latitude for the centre route, the bill being indefinite.

Mr. Widdling, (dem.) of N.Y., moved to strike out the enacting clause—pending which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1855.

Soule's Resignation Announced in the Herald liability of the Heraid's Statements-Difficulty Between the Secretary of State and Mr. Mann-War Council on Friday next-Marcy will Retire from the Cabinet-Soule Returns with Wrath upon his Lips-Expose of the Cabinet Wireworkings-The Patent Question, do Soulé as Minister to Spain, took no one by surprise here, tured and envious few, who would wage a Laltiputian war cause, for sooth, they had no information on the subject ed by other overt acts on the purt of the administration by your Washington correspondents; among which will be the early retirement from the State Department of Mr. Marcy, who is now at outs with Mr. Mann, the Assistant Secretary of State. An ill feeling has existed for some time between these gentlemen, and which is now fast approaching an open rupture. Mr. Mann sided with the Ostend policy—in fact, was the originator of that famons conference, as is shown by his correspondence, while Mr. Marcy exerted himself ficulty, by creating between these two high officials, suspicion, distrust and jealousy, and these will hasten Mr. Marcy's retirement from the Cabinet. Several particular friends have been summoned to meet him at his private residence on Friday next to join him in a good dinner, and to council together as to what shall be done.

private residence on Friday next to join him in a good dinner, and to council together as to what shall be done.

Mr. Soulk will return home in a few weeks, denouncing the President as having acted treacherously towards him in his foreign policy, and as having defeated the Cuban negotiations by the imbedility and want of decision in his Cabinet. A rich espace of the secret history of the Ostend affair will be made, and the wireworkings for the succession fully exhibited. Mr. S. says he will put himself right before the country, and thrue the responsibility of the present deplorable state of affairs upon the proper shoulders.

The important constitutional question raised by the select committee on the Colt's patent case was not called up yests riday, as was expected, but it will be disposed of to-day. Hearth that the Patent Committee will adopt the suggestion of the Hiskanip, and recommend that aliapplications for renewal of patents be sent back to that department of the government specially charged with this business. If this be done it will relieve Congress of much troublesome legislation. The Commissioner of Patents to thear and determine all such matters of dispute. This, I believe, will be the course of the present Congress on applications now pending before it.

The Pacific Railroad bill was under discussion yesterday, and Col. Benton treated the House to an edition of his speech of last session of Congress on the same subject—with an appendix of come power abusing the present administration. If was ungenerous in Old Bullion to thus abuse a faillen foe: the position of the administration should have excited his pity—never his ire.

The Tenas debit bill was reported from the committee yesterday by Mr. Breckenridge, and strong hopes are now entertained of its belong reached in time for action by the present Congress. Cen. Bayly, of Virginis, is also coaked and primed on the French Spoliation bill, and will call it up on the first opportunity. These are important bills, and require to be deliberately consider

Benton on the Pacific Railroad-The Excitement to Hear Old Bullion-Seymour Refuses to be Minister to France
-Commodore Perry in Washington-Washington Gayety, de., de , de

Benton to day, as was anticipated, addressed the House of Representatives upon the Pacific Railroad bill. The crowd to get seats in the galleries was immense, and rush into New York theatres on New Year's day. Old Bullion, although he may have fallen from the position he once occupied in the political arena, yet retains his hold as firm as ever upon the people, as an orater and debater of the first magnitude. The great Missourian came down upon West Point like a thousand of bricks

debater of the first magnitude. The great Missourian came down upon West Point like a thousand of bricks, encered at the scholars this institution turned out, and the boasted benefit it did the country. The second Peter the Hermit, who preaches a crusade against the barren passes of the Rocky Mountains and the great West, in favor of the Pacific Railroad, does not like the surveys, reports and recommendations of the new fledgel Licutenants of West Point, and in his speech did them up in a few short and spicy paragraphs. Benton speaks with as much force, vigor, and satination as he did in his palmiest days. He was listened to with marked attention by all the members of the House, as well as the outsiders; and several Scoators, hearing that Benton was on the floor, left their seals in the femate chamber to come and listen once again to their great comper of former times.

As regards Mr. Seymour and the French mission, of which I wrote you something yesterday. I am authorized by the ex-Governor himself to say, that he has no expectation whatever of this appointment being tendered to him; but if it were he should most certainly decline it. He has had enough of political life, and now wishes to retire and live upon the laurels aiready won.

Commodore Ferry is in town. He arrived here to-day, and is now atopping at Willard's listel. We may expect from him some interesting documents upon his Japanese mission. The Commodore looks hale and hearty, and good for many such voyages as he has made.

Washington is now parting on its robe of gayety. A grand hop came off to night at Brown's Hotel, which was attended by all "of the distinguished and the fair." General Bourton, Senators Bouglas, Toncy, Weller and Brown, were among the citinguished, and of the ladies who were attended through the ball room with admiring eyes, were Mrs. Benson of Tennessee, the lovely Miscolly of Alabama, the fascituating Miss I. G—ti to Washington, Miss G—th of Massachusetts, and Misses M—n so G Cuba—all stopping at Willard's. I shall not in the w

Correspondence of the N. American.

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondence of the N. American.)

The Smithshology Institute.

The Smithshology Institute.

The saction of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution yesterlay, will have an important influence upon its character and usefulness. The management of the Institution has for several years been divided into parties who were respectively in favor of employing its funds and directing the labors of its officers to the establishment of a great library, gallery of arts and museum, as one plan or to the pursuit of estentific researches and the publication of the results. The context began almost immediately after the passage of the act of 1640, organizing the institution. Professor Henry, as fecretary, the Chief Justice of the United States, and Senator Fearce, of Maryland, were conspicuous in the advoncy of the project of researches and publications. Professor lewelt, as Librarian, as feen at or though a larve preferred the plan of a library as a leading object contemplated by the tentator or by the act of Congress. Both parties seem to be in favor of lectures as a means of communicating by the public the results of operations within the institution. These differences were compromised by an agreement that when the building should be completed, and the income of the fund become available for general purposes, the library and the laboratory, the gallery of arts, public lectures, secontific researches and publications should be equally favored in the admirestration of the institute. As others happens in literature and art, as well as its politics, war and religion, one party insensibly acquired an accordancy over the other, even while there was no apparent conflict, and the friends of the library, a year or two ago, found the residue of a trufe.

Testerday, the Regents assembled to consider and decide the whole matter. Mr. Charts Durentla a splen,

did harangue, replete with argument and scholastic love, to which it was as 'd according that noted yield and it is believed the adverse party who so well satisfied with the fruits of victory that they were concent to enjoy them without raising a useless are you triumann. They are standed Professor Henry, and discarded the echemic of a library and gallery of arts, by the vote of eight to as.

If I might victorie to the professor henry, and discarded the echemic of a library and gallery of arts, by the vote of eight to as.

If I might victorie to the professor humble suggestion between the hist that there is really so difference between them, except that singuistion does of contention, who shall possess the power of directing send controlling the raffitution, with the clapsuistion of the funds. So far as Scan comprehend thrus, the results of the two plans of operations would be very similar, so that essible of them can exist independently of the object.

It may be well to mention, as a shalter of fact, that the building which is now completed, has been enceted at a cost of \$20,000 its architectural ments are much disputed, but it not that style which improves on better acquaintance. The interest of the funds which was originally \$30,000, has been increased, by assuings and additions to the capital, to \$40,000 ary par.

\*\*Wassison's Jan. 14, 1355.

Washingtons to the capital, to \$40,000 m year.

Washington, Jan. 14, 1855.

The Musprifo Expedition—Mr. Buchanan.

It is understood that Secon Marco sta has renewed his application to our government to probabit the sailing of the Kinney expedition, on the ground that it is delerify a filibuster invasion of Nicaragus, as it is alleged that the colonists are completely armed. The same ropresentations are said to have been made to Mr. Crampton and Mr. Sartiges, with a request for the active intervention of their governments.

The acramble for Mr. Buchanam's place is obsched by a motice received from him that he is not coming home in the spring, and that his returns will be postponed until after October next.

in the spring, and that his returns will be postponed until acter October next.

[Correspondence of the Babimore Sum.].

[Correspondence of the Babimore Sum.].

[Correspondence of the Babimore Sum.].

[The Wool and Davis Correspondence—Gen. Web?] Suppression of California Filibusterism—His Need of More Force Against the Indiana.

The correspondence, published in this day's Union, between Col. Jefferson Davis and General Wool. of the U.S. Army, now in California, is quite interesting. It appears that Gen. Wool was under the impression that he was especially detailed to suppress filibusterism in California, but the Secretary looked upon that portion of Gen. Wool's duty merely as an episcele, incidents, at furthest, to the duty of protecting the white satisfacents and emigrants against the Indians. As against filibusters, Gen. Wool has rendered most valuable survices, which are acknowledged by the United States District Attorney at San Francisco, but as regards indian dependations Gen. Wool has not always been in a condition to suppress them by force.

Gen. Wool wanted, from the start, a regiment of cavalry and some additional infantry, to suppress both indian and filibuster depredators; but both were denied him. He, nevertheless, put a stop to the Walker filibuster expedition, and brought some of the guilty parties to justice. We have since heard of another filibuster expedition to Sonors, which Gen, Wool has not had sufficient force to arrest.

All this shows the necessity of increasing the army by

All this shows the necessity of increasing the army by four additional regiments—asy two of infantry and two of cavalry; but the change attempted to be introduced into the army, by giving the President the power to appoint all the officers above the rank of colons), will not pass. It is objected that political bias and favoritism would, in many cases, determine these appointments, and that the President and Secretary of War might not always be competent to judge of military talent and worth. We have had Secretaries of War who were mere statesmen.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Abralam G. Mayers, of Florida, to be agent for the indians in Few Mexico.

Wm. R. Hackley, of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the Fouthern District of Florida.

Daniel M. Bates, of Delaware, United States Attorney for the District of Belaware.

C. P. Ello, Postmaster at Newark, Ohio.

John McCracken, of Oregon, United States Marshal for Pregon Territory. Oregon Territory.
Wm. H. Farren, of Oregon, United States Attorney for Oregon Territory.

Estimated Dester Lecompte, of Maryland, Chief Justice of Kansas Territory.

City Intelligence. THE FIRST EMIGRANT FROM JAPAN.—The United States brig Perpotse, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Japan, brought amongst other strange things from that strangest of countries, a live native a real, original Fixon Pure, genuine, out and out Ja-panese As one of the first, if not the first, emigrant

a real, original Fimon Fure, Tgenuine, out and out Japanese. As one of the first, if not the first, enigrant from the dominions of the Hjogun, we consider him entitled to more than a passing notice, even at the risk of offending our worthy friends the Know Nothings. The distinguished stranger is very youthful; but Lord Chatham, our readers may remember, said it was not a crime to be young; and as he is but nine years old, there is a pretty fair opportunity for improvement, for, in the words of an unknown poet—

Alier all, their manners are only tollollish:

Japan we know, is not remarkable for pelish.

Our young friend is under the care of the steward of the cutter Ewing, who, while ashore in Japan, made his acquaintance, and conversed with him through an interpreter. The steward gained his confidence by liberal presents of candies: and having been told that there were plenty more where those came from, he signified his desire to accompany him on his return to this country. Permission to bring him on beard the vessel was readily obtained from the Captain, as soon as he learned that he was an orphan and the little fellow was perfectly delighted at the does of couning to a new world. He was on shore at Brooklyn yesterday, for the first time since his arrival, and was allowed to indulge his taste for confectionaries to the utmost. Altogether, he appears to be quite satisfied with the exchange of countries he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native he has made; and if he ever returns to his native here he will be enabled to enthythen them a little in regard to the outside barbarians. There is one thing certain, however—no matter what doubts we may have as to there

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- The followin is the result of the election, held on Tuesday, for office of the Mercantile Association for the ensuing year.

For President. John Crerar Jos. Black Wm. H Gilder Win. H. Gibber.
Elicha P. Freeman
For Corresponding Secretary Jos. C. Morton.
W. H. Gilder
For Hecorolog Secretary. Wm. H. Taylor ..... Wm. Hendersen.

William H. Wickham. 831 G. A. Arnoux, Jr.
J. Lawrence Eider. 810 Alex P. Piske.
Jos. F. Honford. 567 W. Henry Ranks.
Floyd Clarkton. 560 John H. Nichols.
Rowland H. Timpson. 464 By R. Phillips.
Wm. L. Seamon. 464 Wm. Campbell.
Hy. B. Hyde. 584 Aug. Scribs.
Fred. White.
Wm. M. Walton.
— Pilette.

The names of the candiddes elected are pritalics.

ATTEMPT AT SURGES BY DECEMBER - MANUT RESCUE -About half-past 12 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a Ger man woman, named Dumetia Rich, lately employed as a comestic in the house of a Roman Catholic priest is Second street, attempted to put an end to her existence by jumping overboard at the foot of Fourth street, East

becond street, attempted to put an end to her existence by jumping overboard at the foot of Fourth street. East liver. A workingman in the yard of Smith & Insoon, named Wood, hearing the spisah in the water, and seeing the situation of the woman, without a moment's hesitation plunged into the water after her, at the risk of his life. He succeeded in grasping the suicide with one hand, while he clutched a log, that was footing in the water, with the other. The woman, either much frightened of determined on destruction, made an effect to discussing between the plunging them both into the water. The mae, however, after some hard struggling succeeded in getting hold of a rope that was factored to the foot, and then awinning out with it grasped the unfortunate woman and conveyed her safely ashore, but in a very exhausted condition. The woman was conveyed to the Pleventh ward station house, where she received a cult of dry dothes in exchange for the wetone that she wore. Around her needs was suspended a very large cross, made in an antique exist, containing a secret cavity, filled with beads and a small phini of water. The brave man who at the risk of his own life, rescend this woman from a watery grave deserves counthing more substantial than mere praise for the nother part betook in the attempt at waters.

The Larrent Rasson—A betwee will be delivered at the Mechanics Inciting No I Bowery, this evening, by Alexander Jones. Enlight—Consumption, in connection with the necessity of a Consumption, in connection with the necessity of a Consumption, in connection with the reason of the water of the water of the volume of t

with the necessity of a Consumption Rospetal in New York.

Fire in Armera C.—On Wednesday morning, at four o'mock, a fire was discovered by officer Tycknor, of the feventeenth ward, in the building 18d avenue C. The fire was found in an uncompled apartment on the fourth foor, and before it was put out it nearly burst the door to one of the recome. The damage will amount to about twenty foliars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Firm its Houseon Strucks.—On Tanglay evening the alarm of fire between six and seven o'clock was occasioned by the accidental setting fire to some straw under carpet in the premises of Mr. Myer, cluated on the third Scor of the bouse No. 281 Houston street. The fire was extinguished with but trifling damage.

Concern at Williamstran you for the Bermitt or St.

CONCERT AT WILLIAMSTERS FOR THE HEATER OF RE PARL'S CHURCH —A concert will be given this evening at the Odeon, Williamsburg, in act of the fands of St. Paul's Caurett, which, from the attractive character of the published programme, will no doubt fully carry out the published programme, will no doubt fully carry out the hencrolent objects of its promoters.

for.)

Mr. Bauva, (dem.) of Va., was surprised the goutleman from Arkaneas, who said he represented straight out democracy, should advocate the bill. It was contrary to all bis (Mr. Benth's) notions of democracy.

Mr. Waters, (dem.) of N. V., moved to eithe out the first section. Hearing the sacted mage of democracy. Naval Intelligence.
The U. S. ships of war Independence, for the Pacific,